The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 434.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1796. [Vol. IV.

PUBLIC SALES:

AT the Vendue Store, on Tuesday next,
BRANDY in pipes,
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,
Coffee in Tierces,
Mould and dip'd Candles,
Madeira Wine,
Cyder,
Nails,
Feather Beds, with a large assortment of

DRY GOODS

without reserve.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

Jan. 16.

Notice.

ALL millers sending Flour to this market, are requested to be more particular in the size and quality of their barrels than heretofore.—As some are yet at a loss to know the size required, I here set it down, to wit: 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diamter in the head; they are likewise requested to be uniform in their brands; in addition to the distinguishable brand of their Mill, No. 2, 196 with Superfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Those who do not comply with the above directions must expect to pay the penalties prescribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS. Flour Inspector.

☞ The Printers of the Winchester and Martinsburg papers will confer a favour on some of their subscribers by a republication of the above.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1795.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN who has lived for several years in a very respectable mercantile house, who is well acquainted with business and book-keeping, and can come well recommended, would wish to find employment either in a counting-house or in a wholesale store, or to be sent as a Supercargo to any of the West-India Islands.—He understands both French and English well.—Enquire of the Printer.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the commons of this town, on Sunday the 27th December last, two HORSES, a sorrel and a bay roan, the former is about 15 hands high, in low condition, trots naturally.—The latter is about fourteen hands high, paces trots and canters, but is most inclined to pace, except when much fatigued, has a large burn on his withers occasioned by Acquefortis—neither of their brands are remembered. The above reward will be given for apprehending the thief, and securing the horses, so that I get them again, eight dollars each for the horses only, if out of this county, or three dollars for each, if taken within the same, and delivered to the subscriber in Alexandria. Any extraordinary expences will be paid exclusively.

W'm HICKMAN.

January 7, 1796.

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLOZIER,

BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced business in the back part of the house lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King street, and flatters himself that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of those who may be pleased to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

N. B. To be rented and immediate possession given, that well known store, compting-house, lodging room and warehouse lately occupied by Mr. Sweeny—also a commodious stable belonging to said premises.—For terms apply to

Wm. TONKIN.

STRAYED

OUT of the yard of Mr. William Hoy, in Prince street, a DARK BAY HORSE about 15 hands high, the lower part of his head and one of his hind feet white—he was galded between the shoulders, by the saddle. Whosoever takes up said stray and brings him to Messrs. Vowells' warehouse shall have a generous reward.

January 11.

A Cook wanted for a Tavern.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one who can come well recommended—a single man would be preferred.—Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted to Hire

A NEGRO GIRL, who understands plain house work, and who can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, January 6, 1796.

For Sale,

A Healthy likely young Negro man, about twenty-one years of age, and very ingenious at any thing he is put to, and will make a good tradesman—Inquire of the Printer.

January 4, 1796.

For Freight

THE SCHOONER

FELICITY

OF ALEXANDRIA.

SHE is a remarkable fine sailer, and those who please to employ her, may depend upon having their business done with punctuality and dispatch—For terms, apply to

EPHRAIM WEYLIE.

Alexandria, January 6, '96.

For Sale,

The Sloop POLLY,

Burthen 31 Tons,

lying at Hamilton's wharf—she is well found and sails fast

ALSO,

One thousand bushels of Coal.

Any person wishing to purchase said vessel or cargo, may know the terms by applying to the master on board.

Jan. 13.

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL-SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Washington, and 3 miles from Leesburgh. This situation is in the heart of a fertile and well settled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water transportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Washington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for those who may be disposed to engage in the milling business.

The above mentioned seat is on a never failing Limestone stream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to result from so favourable a situation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor near the spot.

BURGESS BALL.

December 12, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending my Mulatto woman ELSEY, who lived with Mr. EDWARD RAMSAY of Alexandria, and left him in November Last.—She is a stout wench, and is well known in that neighbourhood. She may be delivered to Captain HENRY PIERCY of the same place, who will pay the above reward, in behalf of

GALVAN.

Dumfries, Jan. 2, 1796.

JOHN NEILL,

At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,

Has just on Hand

A handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, together with Soal-Leather, Men and Women's Leather and Satinet Shoes, Sandals and Morocco Slippers, which he will sell low for Cash only

He returns his unfeigned thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their custom.

N. B. All Those who are in any ways intebted to him are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their respective balances before the first day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1796.

By virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potomac river,

WE do hereby give notice that books will be opened by us in the city of Washington, on the second Monday in February next for receiving and entering subscriptions for shares in the said undertaking.

N. B. The Act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Danl. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

Washington, December 17th, 1795.

The subscriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-streets,

having suffered material injury by persons digging and carrying land and dirt therefrom, she hereby gives notice that a trespasser hereafter will be prosecuted.

B. KIRK.

Bank of Alexandria,

January 4, 1796.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Dividend of Seventeen Dollars on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Alexandria, for the half year ending this day is declared, which will be ready to be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives on Wednesday the 6th inst.

By Order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine directors of said Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By Order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 21st January next, a subscription will be opened at the Court house in this town, under the direction of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty shares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of assembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are subscribed—each share is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each share at the time of subscribing—Forty dollars more in sixty days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the subscription.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

To be sold, at private Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL & PLANTATION, situated on Muddy Run, which empties into the west branch of Octarara Creek, in Oxford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 25 miles from Christiana Bridge, nearly the same distance from New-Port. The Mill is an over-shot, in good order; with two pair of stones, one being Burrs, the other Cologne; the stream a never failing one, and sufficient to turn four pair of stones: the works have not suffered by the late high freshes.

The plantation contains 300 acres, about 100 of which are cleared, and 25 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; a dwelling-house is erected thereon, a barn and other improvements; a good spring of water near the door—The mill and plantation are now in the tenure of William Reed—the title indisputable. For terms apply to *Joseph Coleman*, Alexandria, or THOMAS M'KEE,

Wilmington.

N. B. If not sold by the first of February, the Mill will be let on reasonable terms.

December 4.

WHEREAS the Partnership of Darling & Earp is to be dissolved on the 1st day of February next, all those who have any demands against them are desired to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to them are desired to make payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1796.

DARLING & EARP.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, '95.

Lands for Sale in Fairfax County.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land measuring about 200 acres, lying on the Pimote run, about a mile from the Falls Church: the Road to the Great Falls goes through the middle of it: there are several good springs on it, and about sixty acres of the above land may be made into meadow. For terms apply to the subscriber, who wishes

To Rent or Sell,

The remainder of a lease of that beautiful villa, late the property of Robert Adams, deceased, about a mile from town: there has been a great deal of money laid out on these premises—it would be an excellent situation for any gentleman wishing to retire from town, or for a place of public entertainment, being delightfully situated on the banks of the Potomack. For terms apply to

ROBERT HENDERSON.

December 17.

Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he expects to leave this place in a short time; and those having claims against him are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

BARTIMEUS WHITE,

Who has on hand a general assortment of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes,

Which will be disposed of cheap for Cash.

Alexandria, December 24, 1795.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

European Intelligence by the Rose, arrived at N. York.

LONDON. NOV. 7.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

On the authority of an evening paper of yesterday, we present the following articles, respecting the operations of the war between the French and Austrians, said to have been taken from German papers, brought over by a private vessel from Hamburgh—for the regular mails are still due:

MARBURGH, on the LAHN, OCT. 16.

"Since the defeat of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, on the Mayn, they re-crossed the Lahn, and took an advantageous disposition to secure their artillery, ammunition, and provisions; but General Clairfait sent 27,000 horse over the mountains and forests, who, by forced marches, arrived in the rear of the French army, on the 15th inst. in the middle of the night. The 16th, in the morning, Gen. Clairfait made a general attack on that army in front while the Hungarian cavalry fell on them in the rear, by surprize, and made a dreadful havock with their sabres which obliged them to fly in confusion: a great part threw their arms away.

"This morning the return was made of the loss. Austrians have lost 1100 killed, and 900 wounded. The French 9700 killed and an immense number wounded and 7300 taken prisoners. The Austrians are still on the pursuit. Seventy three heavy cannon are taken, and all the provisions and ammunition."

DEUTZ, on the RHINE, OCT. 21.

We have had here since the 17th dreadful fights. The French army has taken flight from Lahn, and their soldiers run in every direction; those who could get boats from Oberbakerstein down to this place crossed the Rhine toward Bonn and Cologne, and immense numbers of wounded were brought here and sent over the Rhine to Cologne.

The 19th at 8 o'clock in the afternoon the Austrian army arrived in pursuit of the French and cut off the remnant of their passage over the Rhine, of about 21,000 men, who made a stand and formed a square. At six o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the attack of Gen. Clairfait commenced. The little French army faught desperately with the greatest bravery till ten o'clock, when they were obliged to surrender to the infinitely superior force of the Austrians, who killed 7000 and took prisoners 18000 of whom 9000 are wounded—40 pieces of heavy artillery, all the camp equipage of immense value drawn from Holland, ammunition and magazines are lost.

This morning, the 21st, at five o'clock, we received the intelligence that the French had left Cologne by orders of Gen. Jourdan last night who has withdrawn all his troops from Bonn up to Andernaih, and the island near Neuwied, and has retreated towards Bergen.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.

This moment arrived here a deputation from the magistrates of Cologne to take possession of the city of Cologne, and offered that 9000 men, citizens able to bear arms would join Gen. Clairfayt.

COLOGNE, OCT. 21.

Last night was a general illumination.—The Austrian army under Gen. Clairfayt has crossed the Rhine above Andernach, as intelligence had been received from Manheim that Gen. Wurmser had defeated Gen. Pichegru; the particulars of which are not yet known here which would make their position, in these environs very dangerous.

Last night Gen. Clairfayt received intelligence that the French had taken post and encamped on the other side of the river Rohr, beyond Julliers, the same position which Gen. Miranda took three years ago under General Dumourier. This morning the Austrians marched out of this city, joined by 8000 citizens who are put in different battalions to fill up the losses. It is supposed they are gone in pursuit of the French.

OCTOBER 28.

This moment the bells are ringing here, as the news is arrived that the French were attacked by the Austrians and after 8 hours disputing the ground have made a precipitate retreat towards Aix-la-Chapelle.

OCTOBER 30.

"The loss of the French, in the battle of the 26th inst. was 1370 killed, 1680 wounded and 700 taken prisoners, with 28 pieces of cannon; the Austrians have pursued them, and entered the 28th in the evening, Aix-la-Chapelle, which is evacuated by the French, who are still retreating.

"Very extraordinary accounts arrived at Aix la Chapelle from Maestricht; that the inhabitants having received the news of the Austrians crossing the Rhine, and bejoined by 2400 Dutch soldiers there in garrison, had in the night surrounded the 3500 French national soldiers in that garrison, made them prisoners, and offered the surrender of Maestricht to general Clairfait. We doubt however the truth of this news, but it is an undoubted fact that the Austrians are received with open arms."

The Editor of the London Star remarks as follows, upon the foregoing.

We have received the Paris papers of the first inst. The conrents are given under the proper head.

The details given under the head French and Austrians, appear in many respects extravagant if not incredible. We can only say, that in no case analagous to the present have we ever found the Paris papers entirely silent on the subject. The first grand defeat is stated to have taken place on the night of the 15th Oct. and yet the Paris Journals of the 1st November, many of which are conducted by people inimical to the present order of things are without any good information on the subject, though with great ease, the intelligence might have reached that capital in 3 days. Nay, a letter from Brussels, dated the 27th, tho' so near the scene of action, is entirely silent on the business; and a letter from Manheim, only ten leagues from Lahn dated the 21st as our readers will perceive, speaks only of skirmishes between the advanced posts for two preceding days; and at that time it is plain the French army had not recrossed the Rhine.

A Paris paper of the 1st instt. mentions, that Tournevr de la Manche reported to the Legislative body that General Pichegru had taken an advantageous position on the side of Manheim; and that boats were in readiness to convey the French troops across the Rhine in good order in case it should be found necessary.—Dates are not given in this article, but he could not possibly be speaking of the change of position on the Lahn, first given in the Star in the proceedings of the Convention, so far back as Tuesday se'nnight, and must therefore be speaking of something more recent—at the time however, which he speaks of, the French were still on the other side of the Rhine, tho' the possibility of their being obliged to recross it at a future period is admitted.

LONDON, NOV. 7.

The *misunderstanding* between the officers of the NAVY and ARMY, respecting the power exercised by the former over the latter, on board ship, has been decided by the Cabinet Council, and the regulation is to remain as it was before, viz. that officers and privates of the army, serving on board his Majesty's ships, shall be subject to the laws of naval discipline.

Yesterday morning his Majesty's ship Prince George, of 98 guns, Admiral Christian; Impregnable of 98 guns, Captain Thomas; Colossus, of 74 guns, Rear-Admiral Pole; and Irresistable, of 74 guns, Captain G. Murray; with upwords of 40 transports, dropped down to St. Helens; and to-morrow the remainder of the squadron, intended for the West-India expedition, will join them, to be in readiness to sail the first fair wind.

The packets so long wind-bound at Falmouth, sailed on Tuesday.

Three vessels, which, for three days before, rode at anchor in the Bay of Dublin, but were prevented by the violence of the wind from entering the harbour, on Sunday morning got safe into Poolbeg. One of these is the Fair Hibernian, Captain Trahorne, bound from Malaga, but last from Gibralter, to Dublin.—She sailed from Gibralter the 20th of October, where, for several days before accounts had been received of the arrival in Cadiz of 42 merchant ships and a ship of the line, captured off Cape St. Vincent by a French squadron; the master of the Fair Hibernian heared this account corroborated by the testimony of a British merchant, of the first character, from Cadiz. It was, he says, computed, that there were two millions of hard dollars in the captured vessels.

The six sail of French line of battle ships which captured our Mediterranean convoy, have not arrived at Cadiz, and is supposed they are gone for the West-Indies, where they may do the most terrible mischief. Admiral Mann has been dispatched after them with a squadron.

SPAIN, OCT. 25.

The four Spanish Commissioners, who returned from Paris, have communicated to the court, the opinion of the commitee of public safety, in case Spain should be inclined to negotiate peace between France and Portugal. The four following articles seem to be the basis of future overtures:

1st. The restitution of Corsica to France.

2d. The cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

3d. The payment to France of four millions sterling, as an indemnification for a quantity of false assignats which the English have circulated through the French territory.

4th. The obligation to be imposed upon Great Britain of keeping no more than 80 ships of the line, 40 frigates, and twenty other vessels of a smaller construction.

It is generally believed, that Spain will be a mediator between France and Portugal.

We understand from Lisbon, that a Franch squadron cruising off the mouth of Tagus, actually blockades that harbour, and has already carried away a great number of Portuguese merchantmen with valuable cargoes.

Miscellany.

To the EDITOR *of the* EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN my life of Captain JAMES COOK, after having recited Dr. FRANKLIN's requisition to the Captains and Commanders of American armed ships, not to consider that great Navigator as an enemy, if he should happen to fall into their hands, I have said that Dr. FRANKLIN's orders were instantly reversed, and that it was directed by Congress to seize Captain Cook, if an opportunity of doing it occurred. This representation I gave upon what I deemed unquestionable information and authority. It appears, however, from a letter addressed to me by the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP, of *Boston*, in *New-England*, and from a number of other letters, inserted in the *Columbian Centinel*, of May the 13th, 1795, that no such directions were given by Congress, as I was led to believe. I do, therefore, readily acknowledge the misinformation; and I assure you that I have much greater pleasure in confessing than in adhearing to an error. The zeal expressed by so many gentlemen on this occasion, for the honor of their country, gives me great satisfaction; and I regard it as an agreeable omen of the liberality with which it may be hoped that future wars will be conducted. Thus much may be sufficent to say upon the subject at present; but I intend more fully to state the matter in the *Addenda*, to be prefixed to the 6th volume of the Biographia. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

AND. KIPPIS.

Westminster, Sept. 5, 1795.

Federal Legislature.

Principal heads of the defence of R. Randal by Messrs. Tilghman and Lewis his counsel.

The charge against the prisoner was represented of a high nature, such as should not be allowed without the strongest evidence. Tho' the house, if they should find the prisoner guilty, should inflict a punishment apparently mild, yet the total loss of reputation which the prisoner would suffer must ruin him for ever. The verdict of a jury is limited in its operation on the character of the person presented, but the opinion of the house would spread far and wide. From the articles of association the prisoner it appeared was only to be immediately interested in six shares, how then could it be rationally supposed that the emoluments on those would enable him to dispose of 24 by way of donation? When the business was first opened to Mr. Chrillie no improper offer was made by Randal nor to Mr. Smith of Maryland: Mr. Smith of South Carolina supposed from the general tenor of Randal's conversation to him that a criminal offer was intended, but the ideas or implied suppositions of a witness were no legal testimony; it remained with the jury to draw inferences.

Mr Murray was the only member who understood that a direct offer was made of a donation in land or money; but it was contended that the evident drift of the prisoner's proposal was that if Mr. Murry did not chuse to be embarrassed with land, his share could easily be converted into cash; that the nature of the scheme did not afford Randal the means of making the donation of 24 shares; that Randal opening the business to Mr. Murray in the presence of Mr. Henry was an evidence of his intending nothing improper, that finally the man must have been mad before he could have attempted to have offered a bribe to five members of such character as those to whom he had commuicated his scheme, all gentlemen of independent fortunes.

As to the privileges of the house it was insisted, that none secured by the constitution could be possibly construed to reach this case and that they ought not to be extended beyond what was absolutely essential to the existence of the house. Even in the English annals of privileges their parliament though grasping at much, had never gone so far as was contemplated in the present case and the spirit of our government would not warrant the extension of privileges as far as the parliament had assumed.

It was urged that the amendments to the Federal Constitution secured a trial by jury to every citizen in criminal cases with very few exceptions, of which the present case has not one; that the crime with which the prisoner was charged is cognizable in the courts and indeed that he was by one of the district judges committed to take his trial in the district court. It was asked whether he could then have a fair trial if the house first declared him guilty. A case from Douglass was adduced to shew that in England persons accused of crimes analagous to that alledged against Randal were delivered over by the house of commons to the court of King's Bench.

The general objections to trials where the same persons were parties, accusers, witnesses, judges and jury were alledged against the house proceeding; especially when the case was cognizable in a court where the forms requisite for the protection of the citizen were observed. It was besides urged that the court and house might involve the business in injurious inconsistency by opposite decisions and finally that the prisoner would, contrary to the genius of our political institutions, be tried twice for the same offence.

A second charge against the prisoner was that he had asserted that 30 members were engaged to support his memorial. This assertion could not be construed into a breach of privilege; it was neither mentioned nor implied that they were engaged by any improper or corrupt means or motives.

It was argued that to support the charge the evidence must directly apply to it; that even if it was proved that Randal had bribed any other member or the members of the house generally such proof would not apply to the present charge, which specified three particularly. That it was not enough to prove that Randal had endeavoured to engage in a destructive land jobbing scheme the three members specified, for the charge was that he had attempted to bribe them by donations in land or money. It was allowed that Randal's conduct was highly indelicate and improper, perhaps indecent and impudent, but the charge was criminal. His conduct though improper and unjustifiable was not a crime in the written or common law; at any rate it did not amount to the crime laid to his charge.

Even if he did offer a bribe and even if precedents be drawn from British practice, the offence was no breach of privilege and the offender should be transferred before another tribunal. It was finally contended that a bribe offered before the subject came before the legislature was no breach of privilege, the members until that time, as to that subject, being considered as private individuals.

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No. 435.
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January 7. 1796.
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